## THE PRO-SLAVERY

The Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

## The Fort In Flames.

ITS GUNS SILENCED.

Surrender of the Fort and Garrison.

NOT A LIFE LOST IN THE CONFLICT.

FORTY HOURS' CANNONADING.

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AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

THE IMPRESSION IN WASHINGTON.

The intelligence from Charleston has produced a profound impression here, and although the statements by telegraph are one-sided, from the wires being in possession of the Secessionists, still enough is certainly known to cause unusual excitement in all circles. The Government is cut off from all independent means of communication, and has to rely upon outside sources. It would be unjust to pronounce any positive opinion upon the events of the last few days. without fuller and more satisfactory information. But it seems almost incredible, that a conflict, like that described, could have occurred without

cently, his supplies were expected to be exhausted last Tuesday, and hence the extraordinary efforts which were made here to recruit his enfeebled garrison. Major Anderson himself endeavored to get rid of the laborers who had been employed in the Fort, for the purpose of restricting the consumption to his actual military command, but the State authorities refused to permit their departure, and these additional mouths were thus imposed upon his limited stock of provisions.

In view of the threatened contingency, an attempt was made to communicate with him on the 4th inst., conveying discretion to abandon the Fort, if, in his judgment, it could not be held until supplies could be ferwarded. But that and other dispatches were intercepted, which put the Secessionists in full possession of the exact circumstances of his condition, and enabled Gen. Beauregard to time his operations, as they were subsequently developed. Then the order cutting off his purchases in the Charleston market was made. The dispatch which Lieut. Talbot took down repeated this discretion, but also announced to him that a vessel with supplies, supported by several ships of war, would be sent to his relief. That dispatch could not be delivered, and its general character was anticipated by the instructions of the Government, which had been feloniously appropriated before. It will thus be seen, that the Revolutionists were fully informed, not only of the state of the garrison, but of the 1 diey of the Government in every essential particular. With their immense force, and numerous batteries, and considering that the storm had dispersed the fleet which had been sent to Major aderson's relief, or, at least prevented their cooperation, the result is not surprising.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT. South Carchna has thus formally and willfully inaugurated war, and upon no other pretext than that the President desired to save Major Andercon's command from starvation. Under these circumstances an active and vigorous policy has become necessary. The Attorney General has decided, and the Administration concurs with him in opinion, that the act of 1793 gives full power to the President to call out volunteers for this emergency, and a proclamation summoning 25,000 will be issued immediately, distributed gro rata among the loyal States. The impression prevails in many quarters that this force should be much larger, in order to exhibit the physical power which the occasion demanded. The President was indisposed to do more than his sense of duty regarded as sufficient, or to involve any unecessary cost.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

started for Charleston will return to New-York, unless means be promptly taken to intercept it with orders to proceed to Fort Pickens. That purpose is new entertained, and may be acted upon, unless the orders cover sufficient discretionary anthority to the officers commanding the fleet to exercise their own judgment upon such a state of facts as has occurred, and which must have been foreseen as among the reasonable con-

REENFORCEMENT OF PICKENS. Reliable intelligence has been received here, giving assurance of the reënforcement of Fort Pickens, according to the orders stated in THE TRIBUNE three weeks ago, and which have been repeatedly denied by ignorant newsmongers. That fort is now in condition, if properly supported by the ships of war, to make a successful defense, even against the large army which invests it, and which will doubtless be enthused by the news from Samter. The sociable terms which Scarcely any Damage to the Forts. have recently existed between some of the officers of both forces have excited much remark and some apprehension that, in case of collision, THE PORT OF CHARLESTON BLOCKADED. there might be defection. Events there will be watched with increased interest from this fact. It is time that notice was served on the besieging army that ne further works would be permitted bearing upon Fort Pickens. Major Anderson was bemmed in with a circle of destruction, without being able to raise a finger.

LEADING DEMOCRATS FOR DECISIVE MEASURES. Judge Douglas and other leading Democrats, who have heretofore favored a peace policy, now openly advocate the most decisive measures, and avow their readiness to sustain the Government heartily and energetically. Other opponents have come forward in the same patriotic spirit, and the feeling is spreading. The traitors at the North, who have been affiliating and cooperating with the conspirators South, ought to be marked as public enemies. They are responsible for the belief, which is largely entertained in the South, that at the first clash of arms the Northern Democracy would enter the field against the Administration. They are responsible, also, for having aided this treasonable rebellion in other

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS

Although Sam Houston applied here a month ago for assistance to sustain his legal authority as Governor of Texas, he has recently written advising against sending troops there. This change of front needs explanation, but in the mean time the policy here cannot be altered to

From Another Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, April 14, 1861. THE PLAN FOR RELIEVING FORT SUMTER.

The plan for provisioning Fort Sumter was based upon the fact of unusual high tide in Charleston harbor on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, which would enable steam-tugs to float over the shoals, out of reach of the rebel batteries on Morris Island. The storm delayed the vessels, and when they arrived it was too late. The war ships were simply to lie outside and protect the transports from the rebel vessels that might be sent to stop their passage over the shonls.

VIGOROUS MEASURES.

The attack and capture of the fort will be followed by the most vigorous measures on the part of the Government. An extra session of Congress will be called at once; a proclamation issued for 75,000 volunteers; the rebel States will be efficially declared in a state of rebellion, and commerce with foreign countries prohibited. The mails will also probably be withdrawn.

THE EFFECT IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. Botts thinks these events will not hurt the Union cause in Virginia. There is to be a new baptism of the Republic, and the water may be reddened, but we shall have a country and a Government in the end.

From Another Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, April 14, 1861.

THE PATRIOTISM OF MAJOR ANDERSON. Some have questioned the patriotism of Major Anderson for surrendering so soon. But the Administration has the most undoubting confidence in his fidelity and courage, and that he held out as long as possible. He was utterly out of provisions, except a little salt pork, and is believed to have surrendered from shere exhaustion. Passengers who left Charleston late on Friday night. say Major Anderson's fire all through the day averaged four and five guns a minute. His columbinds shook houses to their foundations six miles away.

Senator Chesnut spent several hours on Thursday night, trying to persuade Major Anderson to surrender or evacuate. The passengers believe the Confederates had several killed and wounded. THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

In view of the forthcoming call for troops by the President, the tone of feeling in this city is admirable. Secession blustered last night, but cowers to-night.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 13, 1861. The capital continues in a frantic state of excitement. Business is half suspended. Groups of individuals, discussing the bombardment of Fort Sumter, are gathered at the corners; the telegraph offices, the White House and the War and Navy Departments are besieged by crowds of eager inquirers. The hotel lobbies and parrs were i mmed with humanity all the morning.

The Republicans are wild with indignation, and curse the robals and cheer Major Anderson most lustily. The President and Cabinet have been in session near

ly all the morning. A large number of prominent men of all parties repaired to the White Honse at an early hour to tender their services to the President, but none were admitted except the Virginia Committee of Inquiry, who had a conference with him from eight to nine o'clock.

An intense bustle prevailed at the War Department during the forencon. Four hundred Federal troops arrived from New-York by special train early this morning. About 1,800 regulars and volunteers are now here under arms.

The President is calm and composed. The first question he asked a Western Senator last night was, "Will your State support me with military power?" He will ubtless issue a call for aid to the several Governors of the Republican States in the course of to-day.

A special session o Congress is not likely to be con vened. The voice of the North has been heard through telegraphic dispatches from every Free State, assuring the President of the enthuriastic support of the Govern-

ment with men and money.

It is evident that the Union sentiment has been greatly strengthened here since the revolutionists have assumed the responsibility of inaugurating civil war.

Capt. Wm. B. St. Johns, of the Third Infantry declined the command of his company, when ordered on a particular service, the President directs that he cease to be an officer of the army from Wednesday.
First Lieut, Abner Smead of the 1st Artillery, hav-

ing, when his company was ordered for duty under critical circumstances, tendered his resignation in order to escape from that duty, the President directs that he case to be an officer of the army.

The regular troops now here have been ordered,

have proceeded, to the outskirts of the city, to watch every avenue thereto, while the volunteers recently istered guard the armories and public buildings.

Up to eleven o'clock p. m. the President had no re able or official information of what has occurred at Charleston, except through private dispatches to indiiduals who have communicated with him. He expects Maj. Anderson to evacuate or surrender the fort. he finds the supply ships cannot reach him. This will e a military necessity, and will only be in accordance with Maj. Anderson's instructions, if they reached

The report that he has surrendered, and is the guest of Gen. Beauregard, has been communicated to the President. The latter was not surprised, but, on the contrary, remarked, "The supply vessels could not reach him, and he did right." When he was told that he report was that nobody was injured in Fort Sumter, he seemed very much gratified, and remarked that he regretted that Maj. Anderson could not be supplied, as that was all be needed.

The next act in the play will represent a scene at Fort Pickens, in Pensacola Harbor, and not far hence. The feeling here is very intense, especially among the Northern and Western people, a large number of

whom are in the city. WASHINGTON, April 14, 1860. Efforts are still making to concentrate a formidable

and Virginia, having in view the seizure of the public property and even persons, the highest officers of the Roads and avenues leading to Washington are closely watched. Arrangements have been made to promptly

There is the greatest anxiety everywhere to hear further news from the South. Groups discuss the war

Information from what are considered reliable sources as received last night to the effect that the Secessionits of Delaware, whose headquarters are reported to be in Virginia, were about to make a sudden attack upon Fort Delaware, opposite Delaware City, for which they were preparing last month. Immediate steps were taken by the Secretary of War to prevent the consummation of the plot.

Navy Department their resignation, which were re-fused. Their names will probably be striken from the list as dismissed, as in the recent cases of several officers of the Army under similar circumstances.

The Virginia Commissioners returned to Richmond to-day. They were cautious in expressing their opinions relative to the President's reply.

tion severely denouncing the military operations of the Government, and expressing sympathy with the Secesonists. It is said these volunteers are several hun

The military guard at the General Public Departments was largely incressed last night. Three cavalry companies from Texas and Sherman's

Light Battery of Artillery are expected here to-morrow. Additional volunteer companies will be mustered in -morrow.

seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress combinations in the Secoded States, and cause the laws to be duly executed. The first service will probably be of reposeess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union.

Fourth of July. The War Department has been busy to-day in the preparation of the details to be communi-cated to the State authorities.

An additional number of Federal troops arrived to

Official advices from Montgomery indicate that the Confederate Congress will, on reassembling, at once declare war against the United States. It is believed that an act of declartion, a distinction will be made be tween alien friends and alien enemies, the former including the Border States, and such citizens of the North as oppose a coercive Administration. All obligations to this class are as much to be respected as though

opposed to the Administration on all its political issues of all his constitutional functions to preserve the Union maintain the Government, and defend the Faderal

The capital of our country was in danger and must be protected at all hazards, at any expense of men and ney. He spoke of the present and future without

ference to the past. Mr. Lincoln was very much gratified with the in-

There has been a conference of the State Offhere to-day, at which a committee was appointed to draft a bill to be presented to the Legislature to-morrow to place 25,000 or 30,000 volunteers at the disposal of the President, and to levy a two-mill tax to defray the expense thereof, which will produce about \$2,800,000.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12-11 p. m. A heavy rain caused a suspension of hostilities b ween 7 and 11 o'clock, except an occasional gun.

Major Anderson is busy repairing damages. He re eived twenty-nine full shots from Stevens's battery alone, making the bricks fly from the walls in all direc-

It is estimated that from twelve to eighteen hundred oalls and shells were fired during the day. Over one hundred shells took effect inside the fort.

about two a minute.

Major Anderson fired only two barbette guns. Tw nore were dismounted. His shots at Fort Moultrie were generally bad, most of the balls going over. The same was the case with the Floating Battery, to which he was particular in his attentions. A ball penetrated the Moultrie House, where a party of gentlemen were sitting in the parlor, watching the fight. It entered the second story and traveled into the kitchen. The

The first shot was fired from Fort Johnson, on Morris Island, by Captain James, and the second by Lieut. U. H. Gibbs. This was not answered until three o'clock this afternoon.

The first shot from Stevens's buttery was fired by the venerable Edmund Ruffin of Virginia. That ball will do more for the cause of Secession in the Old Dominion than volumes of stump speeches.

heavy cannonading, not one person has been placed Lors de combat. There are no tidings from Fort Sumter. The schooner Petrel, Capt. S. F. Coste, received four

thets, but no damage.

Three United States vessels are certainly outside They were signaled by Major Anderson lowering and during the night. The mortar batteries are now blazing

away. The scene is magnificent.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 13-10 a. m. Fort Someris on fire. It broke out in the officers' quarters about two hours ago. Major Anderson has dacked his fire, but not ceased fighting. Most of his men are probably at work upon the flames.

The day is oppressively warm.

I have just learned, from an authoritative source, that demand for the surrender was made upon Major Anderson, but simply a demand for evacuation. The distinction is marked in a political sense as important.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 13-10:30 a. m. At intervals of twenty minutes the firing was kept p all night on Fort Sumter.

Major Anderson ceased firing from Fort Sumter at o'clock in the evening. All night he was engaged in epairing damages and protecting the barbette guns on he top of the fort. He began to return fire at 7 o'clock

this morning. Fort Sumter seems to be greatly disabled. The battery on Cummings' Point does it great

At 9 o'clock this morning a dense smoke poured out om Fort Sumter.

The Federal flag is at half mast, signaling distress. The shells from Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Morris Island fall into Major Anderson's stronghold thick and fast, and they can be seen in their course from the Charleston Battery.

Three vessels, one of them a large sized steamer, are over the bar, and seem to be preparing to participate in he conflict.

The fire of Morris Island and Fort Monltrie is divided between Fort Sumter and the ships-of-war. The ships have not, as yet, opened fire.

LATER. An explosion has occurred at Fort Sumter, a dense olume of smoke ascending. Maj. Anderson ceased to fire for about an hour. His flag is still up. It is thought the officers' quarters in Fort Sumter are on fire.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 13-12 m. The ships in the offing appear to be quietly at anchor. They have not fired a gun yet.

The entire roof of the barracks at Fort Samter is in vast sheet of flame. Shells from Cummings's Point and Fort Moultrie are

ursting in and over Fort Sumter in quick succession. The Federal flag still waves. Maj. Anderson is only occupied in putting out fire. Every shot on Fort Sumter now seems to tell heavily. The people are anxiously looking for Maj. Anderson

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 13-P. M. Two of Major Anderson's magazines have exploded. Only occasional shots are fired at him from Fort Moultrie.

The Morris Island Battery is doing heavy work. It is thought that only the smaller magazines have exploded.

The greatest excitement prevails. The wharves teeples, and every available place are packed with

The United States ships are in the offing, but have not aided Major Anderson. It is too late now to come over the bar, as the tide is cbbing.

- CHARLESTON, April 13-Evening. Maj. Anderson has surrendered, after hard fighting, ommencing at 44 o'clock yesterday morning, and con-

inging until 5 minutes to I o'clock to-day.

the fire and the shooting away of the flagstoff. The latter event is due to Fort Moultrie, as well as the urning of the fort, which resulted from one of the hot shots fired in the morning.

ont to Major Anderson, with offers of assistance, the bearers being Cols. W. P. Miles, and Roger Pryor of Virginia, and Lee. But before it reached him a flag of nace had been valsed. Another boat then put off, containing ex-Gov. Manning, Major D. R. Jones, and Col. Charles Allston, to arrange the terms of surrender, which were the same as those offered on the 11th inst. There were official. They stated that all proper facilities would be afforded for the removal of Major Anderon and his command, together with the company arms and property, and all private property, to any post in the United States he might elect. The terms were not, herefore, unconditional.

Major Anderson stated that he surrendered his sword a General Resureward as the representative of the onfederate Government. General Beauregard said he would not receive it from so brave a man. He says Major Anderson made a stanch fight, and elevated himself in the estimation of every true Carolinian.

ruce and the surrender is indescribable; the people were perfectly wild. Men on horseback rode through the streets, proclaiming the news, amid the greatest en-

marched through the streets, followed by an immense rowd, burrahing, shouting, and yelling with excite-

Several fire companies were immediately sent down o Fort Sumter to put out the fire, and any amount of A regiment of 200 men has just arrived from the in-

terior, and has been ordered to Morris Island, in view of an attack from the fleet, which may be attempted to-

adignation is expressed against them for not coming to the assistance of Major Anderson when he made signals f distress. The soldiers on Morris Island jumped on the guns

very shot they received from Fort Sumter while thus isabled, and gave three cheers for Major Anderson and three groans for the fleet.

he had pleasanter recollections of Fort Moultrie than Fort Samter. Only five men were wounded, one ea

The flames have destroyed everything. Both officers and soldiers were obliged to lay on their faces in the asements to prevent sufficiation.

of shell, which ignited from the heat. The effect of the shot upon the fort was tremendo The walls were battered in hundreds of places; but no breach was made.

Three fire companies from Charleston are now or heir way to Sumter to quell the fire before it reaches

Pickens's residence, followed by a dense crowd, wild It is reported that the Federal flag was shot away by he Palmetto Guards at Morris Island.

In all, two thousand shots have been fired. No Caro Major Anderson and his men, under guard, were con reyed to Morris Island.

ple are engaged in every demonstration of joy. It is estimated that there are nine thousand under arms on the islands and in the neighborhood. I have seen W. Porcher Miles, who has just returned

from a visit to Fort Sumter. He assured me that no one was killed at Fort Sumter. This is reliable, and puts at rest all previous reports about Sumter.

in sight of our people, and did not even attempt to re-A boat from one of the vessels outside the harbon

mand. An arrangement was agreed upon by the par-

ties to stay all proceedings until 9 oclock to-morrow. Major Anderson expresses himself truth pleased that no lives had been sacrificed, and says that to Providence alone is to be attributed the bloodless victory. He compliments the firing of the Carolinians, and the arge-number of exploded shells lying around attests

their effectiveness.

The number of soldiers in the fort was about seventy, besides twenty-five workmen, who assisted at the guns His stock of provisions was almost exhausted, however.

He would have been starved out in two more days. The entrance to the fort is mined, and the officen were told to be careful, even after the surrender, on ecount of the heat, lest it should explode.

Had the surrender not taken place, Fort Sumter wold have been stormed to-night. The men are crazy for a fight. The bells have been chiming all day, guns firing.

ladies waving handkerchiefs, people cheering, and citizens making themselves generally demonstrative.
It is regarded as the greatest day in the history of South Carolina.

LATER.

CHARLESTON, April 13-Night. Hostilities have for the present ceased, and the vic-tory belongs to South Carolina. With the display of the flag of truce on the ramparts of Sumter, at half-past one o'clock, the firing ceased, and an unconditional surrender was made.

The Carolinians had no idea that the fight was at an

end so soon. After the flagstaff of Anderson was shot away, Col. Wigfall, aid to Gen. Beauregard, at his commander's request, went to Sumter with a white flag to offer essistance in extinguishing the flames. He approached the burning fortress from Morris Island, and while the firing was raging on all sides, effected a landing at Sumter. He approached a porthole and was met by Maj. Anderson. The commander of Fort Sumter said he had just displayed a white flag, but the firing from the Carolina batteries was kept up, nevertheless.

Col. Wigfall replied that Maj. Anderson must hau down the American flag; that no parley would be granted. Surrender or fight was the word. Maj. Anderson then hauled down his flag, and displayed only

All firing instantly ceased, and two others of Gen. Beauregard's staff, ex-Senator Chestnut and ex-Gov. Manning, came over in a boat and stipulated with the Major that his surrender should be unconditional for the present, subject to the terms of Gen. Beauregard.

Maj. Anderson was allowed to remain with his men n actual pessession of the fort, while Messes. Chestnut and Manning came over to the city, accompanied by member of the Palmetto Guards, bearing the colors of his company. These were met at the pier by hundreds of citizens, and as they marched up the street to the General's quarters the crowd was swelled to thousands. Shouts rent the air, and the wildest joy was manifested on account of the welcome tidings. After the surrender a boat with an officer and ten

men was sent from one of the four ships in the offing to Gen. Simons, commanding on Morris Island, with a request that a merchant ship, or one of the vessels of the United States be allowed to enter and take off the Commander and garrison of Fort Samter. Mr. Simons replied that if no hostilities were attempt-

ed during the night, and no effort was made to reenforce or retake Fort Sumter, he would give an answer at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. The officer signified that he was satisfied with this

and returned. This correspondent accompanied the

Sumter. None but the officers were allowed to land, however. They went down in a steamer, and carried three fire engines for the purpose of putting out the flames. The fire, however, had been previously ex-tinguished by the exertions of Major Anderson and his The visitors reported that Maj. Anderson surrendered because his quarters and barracks were destroyed, and

he had no hope of reenforcements. The fleet lay idly by during the 30 hours of the bombardment, and either ould not or would not help him; besides, his men were prostrate from over exertion.

one, it is thought, mortally-but the rest were worn out. The explosions that were heard and seen from the city in the morning were caused by the bursting of oaded shells. These were ignited by the fire, and could not be removed quick enough. The fire in the barracks was caused by the quantities of hot shot poured in from Fort Moultrie. Within Fort Sumter. everything but the casements is an utter ruin. The whole thing looks like a blackened mass of ruins. Many of the guns are dismounted. The side ite the iron battery of Cumming's

battery. Fort Moultrie is badly damaged. The officers' quarters and barracks are torn to pieces. The frame houses on the island are riddled with shot in many instances,

and whole sides of houses are torn out.

Dr. Crawford, Major Anderson's surgeon, is slightly wounded in the face. None of the Carolinians are in

Major Anderson and all his officers and men are yet in Fort Sumter. I approached near enough to the wall to see him bid adieu. In addition to this, conversations were had, which have been repeated to me.

It is not known when the Carolinians will occupy Fort Sumter, or what is to be done with the van-

quished. Every one is satisfied with the victory, and happy that no blood was shed.

cannon fired CHARLESTON, April 14, 1861, Negotiations were completed last night Ma Anderson, with his command, will evacuate Fort

In the city, after the surrender, bells were rung and

When Fort Sumter was in flames, and Anderson could only fire his guns at long intervals, the men at our batteries cheered at every fire which the gallant Major made in his last struggles; but looked defiance at the versels of war, whose men, like cowards, stood ontside without firing a gun or attempting to divert the

The steamer Isabel is now steaming up, and will

take Gen. Beauregard to Sumter, which will be turned over by Mai. Anderson to the Confederate States Anderson and his command, it is reported, will proceed to New-York in the Isabel.

Major Anderson and his men leave to-night in the steamer Isabel at 11 o'clock for New-York. The fleet is still outside. It was a thrilling scene when Major Anderson and

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT

his men took their formal leave of Fort Sumter.

The reception of the Virginia Commissioners yester day was only informal. To-day they were formally reeived. They presented the resolutions under which they were appointed.

The following is the reply of Mr. Lincoln to the

Commissioners from the Virginia State Convention: To the Hon. Mesers. PARSTON, STUART, and RANDOLPH: GENBLEMAN: As a Committee of the Virginia Con

of the country, tend to keep up an excitement which is uniformable to the adjustment of the ponding difficulties, and threshess disturbance of the public peace; therefore.

Resolved, That a Committee of Three Delegates be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, present to him this presmible, and respectfully ask him to communicate to this General in the policy which the Federal Exceptive intends to pursure in regard to the Confederate States.

In answer I have to say, that having at the beginning

of my official term expressed my intended policy as plainly as I was able, it is with deep regret and mortification I now learn that there is great and injurious uncertainty in the public mind as to what that policy is, and what course I intend to pursue. Not having as yet seen occasion to change, it is now my purpose to pursue the course marked out in the Insugural Address. I commend a careful consideration of the whole document as the best expression I can give to my pur-poses. As I then and therein said, I now repeat, "The power confided in me will be used to hold, occupy, and possors property and places belonging to the Govern-ment, and to collect the duties and imports; but beyond what is necessary for these objects there will be no in-vasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere." By the words "property and places be-longing to the Government," I chiefly allide to the military posts and property which were in possession of the Government when it came into my hands. But if, as now appears to be true, in pursuit of a purpose to drive the United States authority from these places. an unprovoked assault has been made upon Fort Sumter, I shall hold myself at liberty to repossess it, if I can, like places which had been seized before the Government was devolved upon me; and in any event I shall, to the best of my ability, repel force by force. In case it proves true that Fort Sumter has been assaulted, as is reported, I shall, perhaps, cause the United States mails to be withdrawn from all the States which claim to have seceded, believing that the commencement of actual war against the Government justifies and possibly demands it. I scarcely need to say that I consider the military posts and property situated within the States which claim to have seceded, as yet belonging to the Government of the United States as much as they did before the supposed secession. Whatever else I may do for the purpose, I shall not attempt to collect the duties and imposts by any armed invasion of any part of the country; not meaning by this, however, that I may not land a force deemed necessary to relieve a fort upon the border of the country. From the fact that I have quoted a part of the Inaugural Address, it must not be inferred that I repudiate any other part, the whole of which I reaffirm, except so far as what I now say of the mails may be regarded as a modifi-

that the Secessionists opened the fight at Charleston before any attempt was made by the Government to reenforce or supply Fort Sumter, is viewed here as an attempt on their part to coerce the Government, and puts the responsibility upon them.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA. THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA STATE CON-RICHMOND, Saturday, April 13, 1861.

the proposed amendments to the Constitution were adopted without material amendment. A new section, offered by Mr. Wise, providing that compensation be made in all cases where property in "persons held to service or to labor" has been or may

be taken for the public use, as in impressment, &c. was adopted. The fourth section was then adopted

it was adopted, with an amendment providing that nothing herein contained shall apply to the Southern States which have or may declare their separation, in case their separation be acknowledged and continued. The debute then turned exclusively upon the surren der of Fort Sumter.

Messrs. Carlile and Early deprecated the action of Stars and Stripes.

lantry of South Carolina, and maintained that, what-ever the Convention might do, the people would now carry the State out of the Union. The Committee here rose, when a communication

day.

The dispatch gives an account of Friday's bombardment of Fort Sumter, and says that not a man on our

batteries is burt. It adds: " Fort Sumter was furious in its fire on us. Our iron battery did great damage to the fort on its souther wall. Our shells fell freely into the fort, and the effect is supposed to be serious, as they are not firing from the fort this morning. Our battery dismounted three of the largest of the columbiads of the enemy. We will

nearly 7,000 of the best troops in the world, and a re-serve of 10,000 on the railroads. War is commenced, and we triumph or we perish. Please let me know what Virginia will do. To this Governor Letcher stated that he replied that

the Convention would determine.

common cause with the Confederate States. Without taking action on this resolution the Conver

would march through Virginia to the North, and that thousands would join them. Mr. Early said this would be invasion and should be

Secretary Walker, at the Exchange Hotel, to-night. The former is not well, and did not appear. Secretary Walker appeared and declined to make a speech, but in a few words of electrical elequence told the

float over that fortress.

eventually over Fancuil Hall itself. As I write, Judge Reagan of Texas, the Postmaster General, is speaking. The people are greatly excited, especially since Secretary Walker's speech, giving the late and favorable news from Fort Sumter, and appeal-

for the District of Louisians. General Beauregard telegraphed to the Secretary of War, late last night, that there had been heavy firing all Friday; that four guns on Fort Sumter had been diemounted; that the Confederate batteries were all safe; that nobody was hurt; that four steamers were

War Department from Charleston.

the Federal army as prisoner of war. He was beares Pensacola bar. He is held by the Secretary of War, who sent a detachment to arrest him.

HE REITERATES THE POSITION OF THE INAUGURAL.

The Property of the Covernment Must be Held. FORCE TO REPEL FORCE.

PREPARATIONS TO EVACUATE THE FORT.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, April 14, 1861.

inflicting some serious injury, which the general accounts agree in denying. MAJOR ANDERSON'S CONDUCT APPROVED. No blame is imputed to Major Anderson by the Administration, and no whisper affecting his fidelity and loyalty is tolerated. He acted upon a necessity contemplated by his orders, which was to yield the Fort in case he should be en-compassed by an overwhelming force, or reduced to an extremity by the want of provisions. According to information which reached here re-

It is probable that the naval expedition which

military force in and around Washington, to be prepared for all emergencies.

Information continues to be received from private sources of secret plots in various localities in Maryland lovernment. Though these accounts are not generally credited, they are believed in official quarters, and hence the precantionary movements. At all events they are considered necessary, no one knowing what urn events may take during the prevalent excitement.

concentrate the military forces at any threatened point

we and its future effects on the country.

Five officers of the Navy yesterday tendered to the

The National Volunteers last night passed a resolu-

The President will to-morrow issue a proclamation alling forth the militia to the aggregate number of

The proclamation also convenes Congress on the

day by special train.

in time of peace.

Senator Douglas called on the President to-night. He had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of it was, on the was prepared to sustain the President in the exercise

Capital. A firm policy and prompt action were necessary

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. ALBANY, April 14, 1861. cers and leading members of the Legislature

FROM CHARLESTON.

Orders have been issued to send Major Anderson bomb from all the batteries every twenty minutes during the night, to keep him wide awake, making

gentlemen scattered miscellaneously.

It is a most remarkable fact that, after fifteen hours

The attempt will probably be made to reenforce him

The American flag has given place to the Palmetto of South Carolina. You have received my previous dispatches concerning

During the conflagration, Gen. Beauregard sent a

The scene in the city after the raising

On the arrival of the officers from the fort, they were

Six vessels are reported off the bar, but the utmost

Col. Lucas, of the Governor's staff, bas just returned from Fort Sumter, and says Major Anderson told him

The explosions heard in the city were from small piles

Ex-Senator Chesnut, ex-Governor Manning and W. P. Miles have just landed and marched to Governor

The bells are ringing out a merry peal, and our pe

Major Anderson has reached the city, and is the guest of Gen. Beauregard. Our people sympathize with Major Anderson, but e who were in the steamers off our bar and

ommunicated with Gen. Simons, in command of the forces on Morris Island, and made a request that one purpose of taking away Major Anderson and his com-

There were but five of them hurt-four badly, and

the hardest dealt with. The rifled cannon from this place played great havoc with Fort Sumter. The wall looks like a honeycomb. Near the top is a breach as big as a cart. The side opposite Fort Moultrie is honey-combed extensively, as is that opposite the floating

The fire in Fort Sumpter was put out and recaught three times during the day.

A boat was sent from the Fort to-night to officially notify the fleet at the bar that Major Anderson had sur-

Sumter this morning, and will embark on board the war vessels off our bar.

fire of a single battery from Sumter. Five of Anderson's men are slightly wounded.

TO THE VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aprile13, 1861.

vention, now in session, you present me a preamble vention, now in scenario, yet and resolution in these words:

Whereas, in the optimin of this Convention, the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind as to the policy which the Federal Executive intenses to pursua towardsthe second States, is extremely injurious so the industrial and commercial interests

This notice cannot be misinterpreted; and the fact

The Virginia State Convention reassembled to-day. In Committee of the Whole, the first three sections of

officers of General Beaurgard's staff on a visit to Fort The fifth section, prohibiting the importation of elaves, was taken up.

Numerous amendments to it were offered, and finally

> South Carolina in firing, and expressed devotion to the Leading secessionists replied, and applauded the gal-

was received from Governor Letcher, enclosing a dispatch from Governor Pickens, dated Charleston, to-

take the fort, and can sink the fleet, if they attempt to force their way up the channel. If they attempt to land elsewhere, we can whip them. We have now

Mr. Wyson offered a resolution, in view of the late information, recommending the people of Virginia at once to unite in defence of their institutions and make

It was openly stated in debate that the Southern arms

HOW THE WAR NEWS IS RECEIVED. MONTGOMERY, Friday, April 12, 1861. An immense crowd serenaded President Davis and

news from Fort Sumter, declaring, in conclusion, that

before many hours the flag of the Confederacy wou'd

No man, he said, could tell where the war this day commenced would end, but he would prophesy that the flag which now flaunts the breeze here would float over the dome of the old Capitol at Washington before the 1st of May. Let them try Southern chivalry and test the extent of Southern resources, and it might float

ing to their military capacity and resources. MONTGOMERY, Saturday, April 13, 1861. The President has appointed T. Warren Morse Judge

off the bar, and that the sea was quite rough. Nothing of to-day's date has been received by the MONTGOMERY, Saturday, April 13-p. m.

Hoe Bighth Page.

Major Chambers of the Alabama army has arrived here from Pensacola, bringing Lieut. Reed Worden of

Lieut. Worden has been compelled to give Secretary of War his disputches from Lieu